BROOKYLN'S ALTERNATIVE.

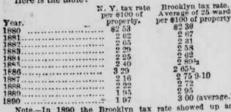
E. C. GRAVES'S ARGUMENT FOR CONSOLL DATION.

WHAT ERASTUS WIMAN AND ORLANDO B. POT-TER SAY-ARMED NEUTRALITY IN

THE COMMISSION. Consolidation with decreased taxation or isolation with increased taxation-that is the alternative of feed to the city of Brooklyn by Edward C. Graves, one of her largest taxpayers in a well-ronsidered state-ment which he laid before the Municipal Consolidation Commission at vesterday's meeting. There was an armed neutrality between the two opposing parties in the Board, and President Green went so far as to say that everything was harmonious. But Mr. Green must have been joking. When Mr. Veeder, of Kings County, insisted more public hearings and proposed that ex-Mayor Schroeder, ex-Senator Murtha, ex-Mayor How Mayor Chapin, General Stewart L. Woodford, W. W. Goodrich, William Marshall, General H. W. Sloeum Supervisor-at-Large Kretchmar and General J. V. erole be invited to present their views to the Board on Monday, most of the commissioners agreed, but when Mr. Linton said that inasmuch as the Brooklyn Mayors and ex-Mayors were on the list it would be a proper courtesy to invite Mayor Grant to give his opinion, Mr. Green contended that Mr. Devoe and Mr. Vaux, members of the Commission knew as much about New-York affairs as anybody, and that no information was needed from other So Mayor Grant was not invited. General lames Jourdan and George William Curtis, of Staten

Island, were. Mr. Graves undertook to prove that Brooklyn would receive "gigantic benefits" from consolidation by the lowering of her taxes, and presented a comparison of the tax rate in the two cities for the last eleven years. He said on this subject:

The method of wxation in Brooklyn is somewhat different from that in New-York. In Brooklyn each one of the twenty-five wards has a separate tax-rate, varying in 1889 from \$2.79 on the \$100, the lowest rate, to \$3.62 on the \$100, the highest rate. In New-York there is a uniform rate of taxation for the whole city, which that same year, 1889, was \$1.95 on the \$100-a difference for that year of about one-third, or 33 1-3 per cent—that is to, say, the owner of New-York real estate paid that year only two-thirds as heavy taxes on his real estate as the Brooklyn man paid on his Brooklyn property, so that when the Brooklyn man pays \$1 in taxes the New-York owner only pays 66 2-3 cents, and this is an additito the difference in the basis of values placed on property by the two tax offices for the purpose of taxing it. oklyn is 70 per cent of its actual or market value, and in New-York averages less than 60 per cent of its actual value. The comparison in this table shows further that, with certain fluctuations the taxes in Brooklyn have grown higher and higher each year, while the taxe in New-York have, excepting certain fluctuations, grown smaller each year, so that the Brooklyn taxpaver is growing worse off each year, his taxes mounting higher and higher year after year, with no prospect of improve



Note.—In 1890 the Brooklyn tax rate showed up an average of over \$3 per \$100, to avoid the appearance of which the Brooklyn tax officials in August of that year nominally reduced the rate to an average for the then wards of \$2 57 7-10, but increased the valplaced on the properties, so that notwithstanding the loudly proclaimed reduction of taxes, the actual number of dollars which the property-holder had to pay for his taxes was, with a few exceptions, not only no less, but in most in-

ances actually more than ever before.

Mr. Graves said in conclusion: "The cure for the enfavorable financial condition of Brooklyn is consolidation. Make the two cities one with an equalized tax-rate. There can be no other cure. Until that is done Brooklyn taxes are necessarily going to grow heavier and heavier each year until finally taxation in Brooklyn without consolidation will mean confisca-

Secretary Henschel read the following letter from

Orlando B. Potter, who is in Albany:

I am clear that the interests of both cities require annexation. In no other way can hores be provided at reasonable cost for the families of the great and most deserving body of citizens who depend upon their current carnings, instead of accumulated capital, for support. No city can long grow and prosper which does not provide for this want. It is this working body of citizens, more than any other class, who make and maintain a great city's growth and prosperity. This want cannot be met upon Manhattan Island. The adjacent territory upon Long Island will grandly meet and supply this want. With annexation, New-York may have within herself the most omfortable homes at moderate cost for this great and most the cities upon this continent as a centre of production and the cities upon this continent as a centre of production and the cities upon this continent as a centre of production and the cities upon this continent as a centre of production and the cities upon this continent as a centre of production and the cities upon this continent as a centre of production and the cities upon this continent as a centre of production and the cities upon this continent as a centre of production and the cities upon this continent as a centre of production and the cities upon this continent as a centre of production and the cities upon this continent as a centre of production and the cities upon this continent as a centre of production and this in no other way. The greatness and growth, therethis in no other way. The greatness and grown, annex-fore, of New-York or Manhattan Island depends upon annex-ation, not less than the interests of Brooklyn. Every year of delay in annexation will be a year lost in realizing the manifest destiny of this great commercial and manturing metropolis.

Mr. Greenfield, of Richmond County, read a communication from Erastus Wiman favoring consolidation

higher duty could be performed by the patriotic citizens of New-York and Brooklyn than to promote the in need of wider area in which to grow. requires what New-York can furnish, and with more en-larged means of communication, far in advance of the larged means of communication, lar in advance of an present ones, is in a receptive mood for a great increase in iopulation. New-York has reached its limit so far as industrial progress is concerned. It is true that it is growing rapidly toward the north, and that abundant accommodation is afforded for residences of the better class, commodation is afforded for residences of the better class, who can afford them; but for the vast mass of the industrial population, for the great army of mechanics, on whom the prosperity of the city depends, there is little hope for a home northward.

E-Governor R. C. McCormick of Arizona, now a resident of Jamaica, spoke in favor of consolidation, outlining its numerous advantages. E. C. Bridgman, of No. 84 Warren-st., a resident of New-Brighton, S. I., took issue with Commissioner Greenfield on the question of the attitude of the people of Richmond County on

the subject. He believed that a majority of the voters on Staten Island favored annexation.

Mr. Greenfield replied that Mr. Bridgman misunderstood him; that he had not expressed the belief that popular sentiment on Staten Island was opposed to

popular sentiment on Staten Island was opposed to consolidation.

Mr. Stranahan wanted to get the matter before the Legislature and hoped the Commission would proceed with that end in view.

An adjournment was taken till Monday, at 11 a. m.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER FRONTS. James Dyckman, Richard Lacey, George W. Sauer, James J. Coogan and Dwight H. Olmstead, representing the Committee for the Improvement of the Harlem River, appeared before the Dock Commissioners yes terday, and presented a resolution passed by the com-mittee demanding that property-owners on the Harlem River be forced to improve their water fronts. The subject was taken into consideration by the Board, but not acted upon. Commissioner Cram made a motion that the Board of Public Works be requested to operate with the Dock Department in cutting tunnels under Riverside Park at One-hundred-and-tenth and One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth sts. The idea is to give access to the water front of the North River at the ends of the streets named.

THE ACQUITTAL OF THE EXCISE BOARD.

Members of the City Reform Club contend that the acquittel of the Excise Commissioners on Monday will not prevent their being indicted and tried again. Reer Smyth directed the jury to bring in the verdict because the facts and the indictment did not agree. tion 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that "If the defendant were formally acquitted on the ground of a variance between the indictment and the proof, . . . it is not deemed an acquittal of the

mented upon and explained by Judge Davies, of the Court of Appeals, in the case of Canter agt. People, it is declared in such terms as to leave no possible doubt as to its applicability to the present case.

Assistant District-Attorney John D. Lindsay,

Assistant District-Attorney John D. Lindsay, who draw up the indictment, says that he was misinformed about the facts in the case by members of the City Reform Club. His province was to draw up an indictment when the facts were laid before him, not to investigate the facts. Mr. Lindsay has drawn up 25,000 indictments, many of them in highly important cases, and only in exceedingly few cases have any of them been found lacking.

WHY MR. HOLMQUIST LEFT HIS FIRM.

Frederick L. Holmquist, who was senior partner of the drygoods firm of Schoff, Fairchild & Co., No. 41 Worth-st., retired from that firm on March 6. He peculated in Wall-st., and it was owing to complications rising out of his losses that his partners requested his retirement. George W. Fairchild, one of the firm, was seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter, and said that he was sorry that the affair had got into the papers. A month ago Mr. Schoff and himself had dissolved partnership with Mr. Holmquist. The reason

washing dirty linen in public. Therefore he declined to say what caused the retirement of Mr. Holmquist, or to what extent the firm had been losers by his speculations. Mr. Holmquist was not found at his home, No. 118 West Fifty-fifth-st., yesterday.

EXPERTS THINK STEPHANI SANE.

DR. CARLOS F. MACDONALD THINKS HE IS SHAMMING AND DOING IT POORLY.

The trial of Alphonse J. Stephani for the murder of Clinton G. Reynolds, in the Court of Oyer and Termine yesterday, took such a sharp turn that even the prisoner was interested and he listened closely to every word which was said by one of the witnesses at least. This witness was Dr. Carlos F. MacDonnid, the president of State Lunacy Commission. The taking of his testimony occupied nearly the whole of the court day. Dr. MacDonald said that he had been superintendent of the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Auburn for fourteen years and had had a great deal of experience with prisoners who tried to simulate insanity when ere not insane. He, together with Drs. George A. Pefers and George B. Fowler, were appointed as a commission to examine Stephani in the Tombs, and they declared him to be sane, after another commission had pronounced him insane.

While on the witness-stand yesterday Dr. MacDonald described in detail the incidents of his several visits to the Tombs and the actions of the prisoner, which led him to believe that Stephani was shamming. The physician testified that when he questioned Stephani to test his powers of memory the prisoner told him the story of his life with considerable detail, except that he declared that he could not remember anything about the shooting. In fact, Stephani declared that he did ot believe that Mr. Reynolds was dead and he said he thought there was a conspiracy against him. The doctor asked Stephani if he considered himself insane and the prisoner answered that he did not. Upon being asked if he did not know that he had been ex amined by a commission and pronounced insanc, Stephani promptly answered that he was aware of the fact. Then the physician asked him many questions about various symptoms, some of them indicating insanity and others not, and the answer invariably was

that he had the symptoms inquired about. Dr. MacDonald's deliberate judgment was that Ste-Dr. MacDonald's deliberate judgment was that Stephani was sane. He declared that a person, in order successfully to simulate insanity, must have an accurate knowledge of the disease. There were also physical symptoms which, of course, could not be simulated. He thought Stephani was acting a part and acting it poorly, and he declared that the physical symptoms of insanity were missing.

Drs. Peters and Fowler repeated much of the testimony given by Dr. MacDonald. Dr. Peters testified that he heard stephani whisper to Mr. Howe after he had been undergoing an examination, and ask if he had not done pretty well. This testimony was afterward stricken out upon motion of Mr. Howe.

The testimony was all taken before 3 o'clock yesterday, and then the case was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning, when the counsel will sum up.

A STABLE-OWNER CHARGED WITH ARSON.

MICHAEL CARROLL SAID TO HAVE BURNED HIS HORSES FOR THE INSURANCE.

As the result of his investigation of the fire in a stable at One-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-st. and Jerome ave., on the night of November 4, Fire Marshal Mitchell has caused the arrest of Michael Carroll, the owner of the place. The stable was in the rear of a dwelling house, which also caught fire and was nearly destroyed. The stable was insured for \$25,550 in seven companies and Carroll declared that thirty-six horses, seven wagons, many sets of harness and a lot of feed were destroyed by the fire. He demanded \$23,000 from the insurance companies, which were willing to pay only \$18,000. The stablekeeper accordingly rought suit for \$23,000, Civil Justice Henry M. Goldtogle being his attorney. The Fire Marshal would not divulge the facts which

he placed before the Grand Jury, probably because no placed before the Grand Jury, probably because another arrest is to be made. Carroll was indicted and was arrested yesterday morning at Fifty-ninth-st. and Third-ave. by Detective Von Gerichten and Trainer. He was admitted to bail in \$5,000, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Montague, and his wife, Mrs. Ann Carroll, signing the bond. It is said that there were not as many wagons and horses in the place at the time of the fire as Carroll declared there were.

CONTROLLER MYERS SURE HE IS RIGHT.

STILL MAKING A WEAK DEFENCE OF HIS RE-LATIONS WITH "JACK" ADAMS.

The interest in the controversy between Controller Myers and Corporation Counsel Clark on the subject of the old war claims of 1861 waned yesterday, owing to the absence of the Corporation Counsel in Albany. Mayor Grant said that the Controller's position was so entirely indefensible that it was unnecessary for him to add anything to what he had already said about the alleged employment of ex-Congressman "Jack" Adams to collect the city's claim. He thought that the "verbal contract" between the Controller and Mr. Adams would be pronounced void if an attempt should

had not changed his mind either as to the legality or the propriety of his course. He still thought the con-tract he had made with Mr. Adams an excellent thing for the city. Mr. Myers had made, he said, a pretty close examination of the original transaction and had found that on May 12, 1862, over a year after the \$1,000,000 had been raised by the city on its bonds and the proceeds lent to the Federal Government, the city had collected \$40,215 for goods delivered to General John C. Fremont. On October 29, 1868, \$66. 793 25 additional had been collected through the Union Defence Committee and the commission charged for these collections was at the rate of 61-2 per cent. these collections was at the rate of 61-2 per cent. The Controller's own agreement to pay Mr. Adams 71-2 per cent on \$800,000 he did not therefore look upon as excessive, and he was unable to see why it should strike any one else in a different light. Mr. Myers also referred to the letter he had received from Congressman spinols in which the principle is laid down that the employment of agents by States and cities to attend to such matters and promote required legislation is absolutely necessary. Congressmen, Mr. spinola writes, have no time to devote to affairs of this kind.

WHAT THE LOYAL LEGION ENJOYED.

It was nearly midnight on Wednesday when Colonel Sill finished his essay on "Experiences in Southern Prisons," at the dinner of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion at Delmonico's. The best of the intellectual feast came afterward, the choicest bit of which was Louis Aldrich's recitation of "The Dandy Fifth," and "Advance," both of which were written on the Civil War.

TO EXAMINE THE ASSETS IN DETAIL. Controller Myers and Chamberlain Crain, as a comnittee of the Sinking Fund Commission, made an examination yesterday of the Union Ferry Company's schedule of appraised property, placed at \$3,803,000. Two years ago, it was found, the same property, with the exception of two new ferryboats, valued at \$130,000, had been set down at only \$1,263,000. The enormous excess, it was thought, had been added for the purpose of frightening away competitors for the The Controller and Chamberlain confranchises. remembers. The Controller and Conditional Col-cities would be advisable and went to make the same, accompanied by H. K. Knapp, president of the ferry company. To-morrow they will hold another session to hear testimony and may make a statement of their

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

The Sheriff has taken possession of the New-York Brass Company, lamp manufacturers, at No. 37 West Fourteenth-st., on six executions aggregating \$55,348, all in favor of Eli S. Bennett.

The Sheriff has received an execution for \$1,030 against the Lexington Improvement Company, No. 44 Broadway, in favor of James 8. Simpson. The com pany was organized in June, 1890, with a capital stock of \$200,000, to complete the large apartment-house at Lexington-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st.

The Sheriff has received an execution for \$10,143 against Sylvester H. Kuceland, capitalist, of No. 29 Broad-st., in favor of the North Texas National Bank

of Dailas.

Two attachments have been issued against Selly Jacobson, doing business under the style of the Royal Rubber Comb Company, at No. 300 Church-st.; one for \$1,231 in favor of the Columbia Rubber Works Company and the other for \$367 in favor of David Lichtenstein.

OPALS ARE COMING INTO FAVOR. The old superstition in regard to opals, that has so

long kept alivé among many people a prejudice against these beautiful stones as articles of adornment, appears to be rapidly dying away. Opals are becoming fashionable again, and the leading jewelers now exhibit larger collections of them than has been the case for many years. The firm of Theodore A. Kohn & Son, at No. 56 West Twenty-third-st., shows an especially line collection of these stones, many of them set in unique and attractive forms. In addition to the full line of diamonds, gold and silverware that this firm carries, it exhibits an extensive collection of ingenious novelties in the jewelry line.

KANE LODGE TO HOLD A RECEPTION. Kane Lodge of Free Masons will give a reception at the Assembly Rooms, Madison Square Garden, on the evening of April 9. The programme prepared for that occasion is believed to excel any heretofore given by

executive committee, will preside; Worshipful Master Rollin M. Morgan will welcome the me guests; Grand Master John W. Vrooman will present a past master's jewel to Worshipful Master Morgan, and the ceremonies will close with an address by Brother Channey M. Depew. Between the speeches musical se connuccy M. Depew. Between the speeches musical se-lections will be given by Neyer's orchestra and Cappa's military band. Incidentally "The Fair Augusta," a new waltz by Never, will be introduced, and the danc-ing will open with a new march, "The Advance," both pleeces composed for the occasion and dedicated to Kano Lodge. The dancing will begin soon after 10 o'clock, and supper will be served by Mazzetti.

THE PASSAVANT CASE AGAIN.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW BY THE BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.

The Board of United States General Appraisers made public yesterday an exhaustive review of the Douillet and Passavant cases, which it recently submitted to Assistant Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury Department. The Minister of the French Republic asked Secretary Blaine for a reconsideration of the Donillet case, which information Mr. Spaulding transmitted to the Board with a protest from Passavant & Co. The Board's review is "mighty interesting reating," and it would occupy about two columns in The Tribune. The Douillet and Passavant affairs were both glove cases in which the Board made a considerable advance on the importer's invoices. Passavant & Co. have protested strongly against the decision in their case. On the Douillet matter the report says rather sharply: "While we always give due weight to the certificates of representatives of the United States abroad, we are sometimes unable to accept them as conclusive in the face of other evidence. For instance, a few months ago we received a certificate from the United States Consul at Leipsic that he had inspected the books and transactions of a certain highly reputable firm, and found that they were selling to all the world at the prices stated in the consular invoice. On the day that this certificate was received the Board had in its possession a private invoice of this 'reputable' firm, showing that the goods in question were largely undervalued. We may state that as a rule it is impracticable for our Consuls to see, and they do not see, the goods covered by involces which they authenticate."

On the Passavant case the report says, among other "In regard to the protest of Passavant & Co. things: against the action of General Appraiser Jewell and the Board of General Appraisers, we have to state that their allegations are vague, immaterial and false. Were it true that, as they charge, the proceedings of the Board were irregular and in violation of legally recognized and established rules, they would have remedy in an appeal to the courts. The fact, with several attorneys in the case, that they failed to make such an appeal is corroborative evidence that their statements have no foundation.'

The Board gives much of the proceedings in the case and figures to show that Mr. Jewell's valuations were just, perhaps not high enough. On the expert estimony it says: "Mr. Leseur of the three Corbett, General Bucke, assistant appraisers, and Mr. Leseur) is the only man who pretends to have such knowledge, and we believe that he well deserves the reputation he has in the trade for being a competent and conscientious expert in the glove business

The facts in this case would seem to have warranted a higher appraisement of the Trefousse warranted a higher appraisement of the Trefousse gloves (imported by Passavant); and, of the six general appraisers who took part in these glove reappraisements and Board reviews, Messrs. Tichenor, Ham, Jewell and Wilkinson had and have serious doubts as to whether or not the prices were placed high enough. It may be stated further that these four general appraises are of the opinion that the fight now made by Passavant & Co. is not so much to reduce the figures put on the gloves as to prevent the value from being further advanced to a parity with the prices of similar goods from other French manufacturers."

This is probably the end of the Passavant case.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S BUSY DAY.

CONSIDERING FOREST PRESERVATION-RAPID TRANSIT AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Chamber of Commerce transacted considerable business yesterday at its monthly meeting. The Executive Committee offered resolutions indorsing measures introduced in the Legislature in the interest of forest preservation. These are an act to prevent railroad companies from running on the forest preserve, and an act to prevent the damming of streams and the destruction of timber by the overflow on lands belonging to the State. The resolutions were adopted, with the hope that these bills will be passed by the Legislature.

George S. Coe, chairman of the Committee on Finance, presented a report opposing the bills before the Legislature providing for a change in the system of taxation of both real and personal property in the State. The committee thought that if some change in the system of taxation was necessary it should be made in a manner like that provided for in the bill introduced by Senator Cantor. In the meantime the committee urged that all bills the Legislature be deferred. The report was accepted and will be sent to Albany.

F. B. Thurber submitted a resolution authorizing the president of the Chamber to appoint a committee of five to consider and report as to what measures are necessary and practicable to improve the present sys-tem of rapid transit of this city. The resolution was carried. Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., read a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report at the October meeting of the Chamber by what neasures a depreciation in the currency as created under the present laws can be prevented. Mr. Schiff said that the United States should demonstrate to the commercial world that it was prepared to protect the standard of Its currency, when all danger of depreciation would disappear. This protection could be obtained if, as the Treasury increased its holdings of silver, it also added from time to time to its stock of gold, so that at all times it would hold a minimum amount of gold in prescribed proportion to its stock of silver, perhaps 33 per cent of gold to 67 per cent of silver. "Make it by law," said Nir. Schiff. This reso-lution was adorted.

silver. "Make it by law," said Nr. Schiff. This reso-lution was adopted.

Jesse Seligman, William H. Webb, and Henry W.
Cannon were appointed a committee to nominate officers of the Chamber and report at the annual meet-ing on Thursday. The Rev. Thomas E. Sherman sent an eloquent letter to the Chamber, thanking the mem-bers for their tribute to the memory of General Sher-man.

NO ITALIANS TO SUCCEED THE VETERAN.

NO ITALIANS TO SUCCEED THE VETERAN.

John W. Lewis, colored, who most of the time since
1881 has run a shoe-shining stand in the Postoffice
rotunda, is much wrought up over the notice which he has
received to move his establishment. He thinks that
he is to be succeeded by Italians, and as he is a war
veteran, he feels much hurt. William H. Harris, commander of Thaddeus Stevens Post, G. A. R., has interested
himsef in Lewis's behalf. Postmaster Van Cott is, of
course, toe warm a friend of the Grand Army and its memhimsel in Lewis's benail. Focusing the Course, too warm a friend of the Grand Army and its members to displace a veteran for Italians. As a matter of fact, Lewis was disposeessed in the Cleveland Administration, but Mr. Van Cott reinstated him when he took office. Last December two colored boys employed by office. Last December two colored boys employed by Lewis had a fight in the Postoffice, and complaint was made to the authorities. Lewis discharged the loys and hired Italians in their place. Two weeks ago Chief Inspector Brackett, of the Treasury Department, saw the Italians have some trouble, and he recommended that the stand be abolished. An order to this effect has been issued and no bootblack's stand will be permitted in the stand be applied.

Issued, and no bootblack's stand will be permitted in the Postoflice when the new floor has been laid. Van Cott still patronizes Lewis, who visits him

The West Side Driveway scheme was before the Board of Estimate again yesterday, but only two members of the Mayor's Advisory Committee thought it of enough importance to come to the meeting, aithough the announcement had been made that it would be considered. The discovery was made that not even the five members of the committee who had been quoted as favoring the O'Donobue of the committee who had been quoted as favoring the O'Donobue and second it. The matter was therefore laid over report had signed it. The matter was therefore laid over again. Commissioner Lawson N. Fuller, who is one of the members most active in opposition to the project, said the members most active in opposition to the project, said that the O'Donohue scheme was practically dead. President Coleman, of the Tax Department, thought that something ought to be done for the protection of the river front from Seventy-second to One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth sts., and favored steps for its improvement, Controller Myers acquiesced in this view and asked ex-Assemblyman J. A. Deering to join in an inspection of the water front of that part of the city, Afterward recommendations will be made to the Brard suggesting what ought to be done. made to the Board suggesting what ought to be done.

Commissioner Gilrov made a statement in connection with
the building of the One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. viaduct. the fullding of the On-anarod and the state of the elevated road while the work was being done, which would cost \$10,000. The Commissioner added that he had no funds for the purpose and asked for instructions. The Controller was of the opinion that the railway company should pay the bill. Corporation Counsel Clark will be

MASON NOT GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

sked for legal advice on the subject.

Stephen Mason, a stableman employed at Seventeenthst, and First-ave., was acquitted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions of the charge of manslaughter. On July 20 a number of boys vexed him by throwing a ball into the stable several times. He chased them away, and finally struck John J. Ryan, seventeen years old, of No. 414 East Seventeenth-st, over the head with his whipstock. The boy died in a few days. Mason's defence was that the boys threw stones The case was tried in Over and Terminer reit was a private matter and he was opposed to the lodge. Thomas E. Stewart, the chairman of the centiv, and ended in a disagreement of the jury.

THE GREEK PLAY AT NEW-HAVEN.

SOME INDICATIONS OF WHAT THE SPECTACLE WILL BE WHEN THE "ANTIGONE"

IS PRESENTED. New-Haven, April 2 (Special).—The final rehearsals for the production of "Antigone," which will be pre-sented in New-Haven at the Hyperion Theatre on Friday and Saturday of this week, with a matinee or Saturday, are now taking place daily under the direction of Mr. Franklin Sargent and Miss Anna Warrer Story, of New-York, and are interesting to the favored few who are allowed to witness them. The play is now practically ready for presentation.

Antigone is personated by Mrs. H. Grant Thompson Her acting is remarkable for its absence of affectation Her lines are said with clear, distinct enunciation, in a voice both powerful and melodious. In her costume of black and silver she gives one an idealized impr of the hapless Greek maiden. Mrs. S. Hartwell Chapman, as Creon, shows the result of painstaking study Her dress is a combination of cloth of gold and royal purple, decorated with jewels taken from her own or naments. Miss Pardee personates Ismene with grad and spontaneity of action. She wears a gown of Madonna blue. Miss Richards, as Haemon, makes a charming picture of a Greek youth, the scarlet costume admirably suiting her Southern face, as does its artistic fashioning her lithe figure. Perhaps there is no member of the cast who is so

genuinely the character she represents as Miss Rebecca Beach, the guard. Entirely disguised by helmet, beard and shield, she is enabled to throw herself into the part with such reality that persons watching the last rehearsal supposed the character had been assumed by a man, even though it is well known that the cast is composed entirely of women. Another well-taken part is that of the Secress, by Miss Mary Johnston, who recites her lines in a manner truly dramatic. notable feature is Mrs. Charles De Forest's dual role of messenger, which she plays with abandon very captivating to the beholders. Though slight in figure, Mrs. De Forest has a good stage presence, and he action in describing the death of Haemon is capital. Miss Lily White, as the Queen, looks lovely in white, gold and mauve. The part is almost pantomime.

The dances done by the chorus of Greek maidens will be a most beautiful spectacle, for the costumes worn by them are exquisite in color and design, and as they wind in and out in the movements of the dance preceding the libation made by the Priestess, Mrs. J. B. Sargent, the effect of the slowly revolving figures in blue, rose color, mauve and white, all bearing flowers and some huge boughs of apple blossoms, makes on feel that a Greek play is well worth having, if only to present such a spectacle. The chorus of bearded elders, leaning upon their

staffs, in their sober-hued robes, are effective in striking contrast to the gayly attired maidens. The

striking contrast to the gayly attired makens. The elders are weighed down with the responsibility of the "stage business" devolving upon them, which, it should be said, they manage very well.

The orchestra, under the leadership of Max Dessaur, is composed of twenty-eight soloists.

New-Haven is in a flutter of expectation. The sale of seats is being carried on briskly, and there is no doubt that not only will expenses be paid, but that the Yale Infirmary will come in for its promised share. Distinguished parties from New-York and Boston, including the isdies of the Saturday Morning Club from the latter city, have engaged places.

There have been sundry reports of a misunderstanding between Mr. Sargent and the cast, seriously threatening the production. Whatever may have taken place is a thing of the past, and harmony is entirely restored.

PULLING DOWN THE POLES AND WIRES.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES DO MORE THAN THE CITY'S MEN-SOME MISTAKES.

The electric pole and wire removal, according to the rders of the Mayor, is going on briskly. Three gangs of Corrigan and Hess men started out yesterday fore At the Bureau of Encumbrances it was learned that they found themselves in a great measure anticipated. The foremen, it was said at the bureau, would lead their gangs to one place only to find that the wires had already disappeared. Then they would hunt around for the nearest place where the wires were still strung. The Bureau people could not, in the circumstances, give more than a vague and indefinite idea of the doings of the city's workm The programme based on the Mayor's orders had to be altered on account of the companies' action is stepping in and doing the work themselves at the last minute, and the foremen of the various gangs will not "report progress" to Superintendent Cummings at

the Bureau until this morning. The secret of the whole thing lies, of course, in the four dollars a pole which will go to Corrigan and Hess for each pole that they capture. They are naturally zealous to run up a profitable score of poles. The companies, now that they see that the Mayor is in earpest about the removal, are resolved that at least they will prevent outsiders from making money on the downcome of their poles and wires, and their men are working as hard as beavers, night and day, to "get the start" of the contractors' men.

One of the three gangs went to work at Broome-st. and Broadway, another in Leonard-st., from Broadway to Hudson-st., and the third attacked the housetop wires at Forty-second-st. and Fifth-ave. It was a gloomy morning, so the stores around the Broome-st. and Leonard-st. district had their electric lamps burning. All of a sudden out they went. Manager Brown, of the consolidated electric light companies, soon found out the reason why the dry-goods stores suddenly lost their dnylights. By the bye, it was a mercy that none of the workmen had the "daylights" knocked out of him as suddenly. Mr. Brown, with intense disgust, interfered. The contractors' men had been working away on part of the territory allowed to him by the Mayor's concession. Mr. Brown had so arranged ft that his skilled workmen would make subway connections and remove day wires during the night, and would attend to night wires during the day. The contractors' men had made no such discrimination. Men were immediately sent to but wires in place along the route, so that the service would be all right at night.

one of the men in the contractors' squad in Leonard-st. made the sparks fly from his nippers. He applied them from what he thought was a first-rate position on an iron awaing. Fortunately for him, he wore rubber gloves. One of the United States Company's linemen who was standing by made a few remarks suitable to the occasion. "Them fellers," he said, "work like a lot of farmers. They don't know the first principles of electricity. That chump should have known that he made a circuit by standing on an iron still. If he hadn't wore a rubber glove, he'd have been killed, for sure."

THE OLD CAR-STOVE DRIVEN OUT.

STEAM HEAT INTRODUCED ON THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

The State Railroad Commissioners, who issued instructions to the New-York Central Railroad officials on March 25 that trains cunning through the Feurth-ave. tunnel, between the Grand Central Station and the Harlem River, should at no time run at a faster speed than fifteen miles an hour, and that in foggy weather they should not be run faster than would permit the engineers and firemen to distinguish the signals, have rescinded the order. The order of March 25 was can celled on Wednesday night, and it was done in deference to the popular demand and in the interest of public comfort. It was represented to the Commisioners that the slowing of the speed of the trains in the tunnel during clear weather was no more necessary than to limit the speed to fifteen miles an hour on the open tracks, inasmuch as the engineer can see almost through the entire length of the tunnel on a clear day, and could see right through to the end if the grade did not close up the line of sight to the opening.

It was also represented that the lessening of the speed enhanced dangers from collisions, inasmuch as several trains would be passing through the tunnel on the same tracks at the same time; and that it also delayed travel, to the serious detriment of the business interests of the patrons, and the detention in the tunnel, with its vitiated atmosphere and the inhaling of coal gas, to say nothing of the suffocating air during

coal gas, to say nothing of the suffocating air during the summer, would be a serious discomfort to the people on the trains.

Another improvement went into effert yesterday; the train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad that left the Grand Central Station two minutes after mid-night of Wednesday was heated by steam. This is the first train of this road to be so heated, and the system is being applied to all the trains.

MORE INDICTED DIRECTORS GIVE BAIL.

Three more of the indicted directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company appeared in

New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Coppany appeared in General Sessions yesterday and gave hall in \$5,000 each. Edward M. Reed's bondsman was john Straiton, the eigar manufacturer, while James B. Shelton, of No. 12 East Fortleth-st., became surety for Nathaniel Wheeler and E. H. Trowbridge. Four directors have not yet RECORDER SMYTH TO SIT ON SATURDAY. Recorder Smyth yesterday sent word to District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll that he would hold court on Saturdays from 10 a. m. to noon all this month. The Recorder will not sit regularly in any part of the Gen-

eral Sessions in April, so he will in this way aid in

disposing of the business. He will take ball, hear appeals from the police courts or Special Sessions, hear

cases conducted by the Corporation Attorney, or other

causes in which the services of a jury are not neces-

sary. In this way, without one collar of expense, the

Recorder will greatly expedite the business of a court. It is probable that the other judges will follow his example, and sit on Saturdays, when they are not assigned to parts of the court.

SHORTENING THE COLLEGE COURSE.

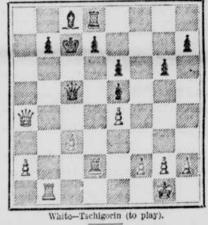
VIEWS OF PRESIDENT PATTON OF PRINCETON. Princeton, April 2 (Special).-The March number of The Princeton College Bulletin," a quarterly record and review edited by President Patton and member of the faculty, will appear to-morrow. One of its most interesting articles is by President Patton on "The Shortening of the College Course." In it the President says:

"Boys should leave the preparatory school a year earlier than they do, and they should graduate as Bachelors of Arts a year younger than they ordinarily are. Then after three years in the prosecution of special or professional study, they would take their degree of Ph. D. or receive their diplomas in law, medicine and theology. I do not think, however, that this end could be so well atteined by shortening the college course-and here I am in accord with President Gilman (Johns Hopkins). The work usually done in the freshman year of our college can be better done in college than in the school. It must be remembered, too, that a large part of a college education, and in me respects the best part, grows out of the conditions of college residence and the influence that the students exert upon each other. To shorten the period of college life by taking a year out of the curriculum would be a serious loss to the undergraduates as well as to the college corporation." President Patton then discussed the tendency of in-

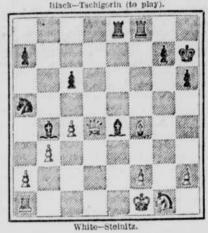
stitutions that are conducting only undergraduate courses of study to call themselves "universities." He adds that "institutions that call themselves colleges are many of them already doing in advance work that is supposed to belong to the university, and those that are not doing it hope to do it." He holds that a few iniversities like Johns Hopkins, which will devote their energies in the main to the encouragement of advanced and highly specialized investigation, will abundantly satisfy our intellectual demands. To obtain this amount of liberal education, four he asserts, is not too long a period. The method to be followed during these four years is then dealt with. Shall the studies be all prescribed; shall they be all elective, or shall they be in part prescribed and in part elective? The plan that with various modifications is being generally adopted in our American colleges and universities, whereby during the freshman and sophomore years the studies are in the main prescribed and where in the junior and senior years an increasing range of choice in the selection of studies is open to the student, seems to me to be the best solution of a problem that is beset undoubtedly with great difficulties. It is a plan that combines in some measure, and it seems to me very successfully, the disciplinary system of the gymnasium and the freedom of the university—using the word with the meaning imposed upon it in Germany. It is the natural and logical development of our educational system and is commendable, however unique, because it is the outgrowth of our historical conditions." tions is being generally adopted in our American col-

THE CABLE CHESS MATCH.

COMMENTS BY W. STEINITZ. My answers to Mr. Tschigorin's last moves are: Evans Gambit—31 . . . R-Q sq Two Knights Defence-32 Q x Kt Positions are shown in the following diagrams: EVANS GAMBIT.



TWO KNIGHTS DEFENCE.



In the Evans Gambit it would have been futile to attempt the advance 31 . . . P-Q 3 at that stage, on account of 32 R-Kt 4, and if 32 . . . B-Q 2; 33 R x Kt P ch, 33 K x R; 34 Q x B ch, winning easily, for the Queen cannot interpose at B 2, as White would answer 35 R-Kt 2 ch and wins the Queen. Not much hetter was after 31 ... P-Q 3; 32 R-Kt 4, 32 K-Kt sq. 33 R-B 4, 33 Q-Kt 3; 34 Q-Kt 4, forcing the exchange of Queens, which left Black little pros-pect of prolonging the fight, as his King would have been cut off.

been cut off.

The only other alternative in the Two Knights Defence, 32 Q-Kt 3, was clearly much inferior, as Black would have proceeded with 32 . . . R-B 3; and if 33 P-B 3, 33 B-Q 6 ch; 34 K-B 2, 34 Kt-B 7, threatening, besides Kt x R, 34 . . . B-B 4 ch, followed by R-Kt 3, winning the Queen.

HE EMBEZZLED THE COMPANY'S FUNDS. Frederick S. Allen, aged thirty, has been arrest

in Chicago on the charge of having embezzled \$1,200 from the safe of the Central Crosstown Railway Company of this city one Sunday night last December. An officer of the company said to a reporter yesterday afternoon: "Allen came to us from Everett, Mass., and began to work as a driver on our line, June 9, 1886. He brought a letter of recommendation from L. A. Gandy & Co., of Portland, Me. He was afterward made a starter and finally was promoted to the office of receiver. Our receivers take the fares from the conductors at the end of each trip, enter the amount in a book and afterward deposit the money in the company's safe. Allen was a popular fellow and was industrious and economical. He married a woman in Massachusetts about two years ago. She never left that State and Allen used to visit her there occasionally.

Frederick S. Willetts, who was also a receiver, disappeared at the same time. He is the only son and helr of a real estate owner at Patchogue, L. I. He came to us June 28, 1886. He is about twenty-four years old, and is unmarried. He was recom-mended by Charles Tuthill. I understand that Willetts will be arrested soon."

THE FREDERICKA SCHEPP IN COLLISION. Captain F. Foote, of the brig Fredericka Schepp, 255 ms, that arrived here yesterday from St. Andrew's land, Caribbean Sea, with a cargo of 400,000 coconnuts. for Leopold Schepp & Co., No. 165 Duane-st., had a

Before and After

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BUYERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE THIS STOCK. IT IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, AND DECIDEDLY THE LOWEST

PRICED. MANY DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF THE NEWPORT STYLES OF BEDROOM SUITS AT \$18 AND UPWARD; NEWLY DESIGNED PARLOR SUITS, WELL MADE AT \$51 AND UPWARD. NEW PATTERNS SIDE BOARDS, \$18 AND UPWARD.

ALSO DINING CHAIRS, TABLES, HALL STANDS,

CHIFFONIERS, LIBRARY TABLES, &c., &c., IN LARGE QUANTITIES AND REMARKABLY CHEAP. "BUY OF THE MAKER."

STORES: 104, 105 and 108 West 14th Street

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narrow escape from losing his ship, owing to a collision in the Florida Channel. The Fredericka Schepp left St. Andrew's Island on March 7. On March 15, at 3 a. m., she was running the Florida Chaonel on a port tack. was a clear night, with a strong northwesterly breeze blowing. A three-masted schooner on the starboard tack was seen approaching the brig. Both vessels had their lights out. On the echooner coming nearer, Captain Foots swung a globe lantern over the side of his vessel. heed, however, was taken of the signal, and the schooner struck the Irig aft on the port sinc, carrying away the rails, part of the mainsail and smashing one of the boats. The schooner made no attempt to stand by, but crowded on more sail and got away. Leopold Schepp & Co. are prepared to pay a handsome reward to any one who can give them information as to what schooner it was that ren into their brig.

THE COURTS.

LIBELS AGAINST VESSELS. A libel for \$120,000 has been filed in the United States District Court against the tug Idiewild by Tito Cacace and Nicola Jaccarino, owners of the Italian bark Umberto Primo, on the ground that the tug is responsible for the wrecking of the bark and the loss of her cargo. The Umberto Primo left Rosario, Argentine Republic, on December 5, 1890, with a cargo of hides, wool, etc., worth \$100,000. On March 12 the bark was taken in tow several miles south of the Scotland Lightship by the Idlewild. The libel charges that the tug pulled the bark upon the Romer shoal, owing to the negligence of the Idlewild's officers. The tug soon steamed away, it is alleged, and on the following night a gale from the northwest set in and caused the vessel and cargo to become total losses. The damage to the vessel is placed at \$20,000 and that to the cargo at \$100,000.

American Sugar Refining Company filed a litel for \$5,000 in the United States District Court yester day against the British steamship Saint Enoch. The libellant declares that on March 20 it delivered to the vessel 2,000 barrels of sugar for shipment to Liverpool, the barrels being in a good condition. The master of the ship, however, it is alleged, refused to sign or deliver bills of lading for the goods in the usual form, but insisted upon inserting in the bills a state ment that the barrels were not in first-class condition. The libellant is unable therefore to use the bills as collateral security for the drafts which it intended to draw to the amount of the value of the sugar. Besides the statement, it is declared, will invite the consignee to refuse to accept the sugar. The master of the vessel also refused to allow the libellant to have the damaged barrels repaired. These actions have done the libellant injury to the extent of \$5,000, it is alleged.

mother, Martha E. Clark, to restrain her posing of a piece of property in Forty-sixth-st. near Sixth-ave., and converting the proceeds which sho receives for it into bonds. He says the property is worth \$50,000, and that when he became of age, nineteen years ago, he was entitled to one-half of the property. He did not enforce his claim, however, but allowed his mother to continue collecting the rents, and he wants her to continue collecting the income from the property. She is now about seventy-five years old, and he declares that in consequence of the influence of other people she proposes selling the property.

JUDGMENT FOR A SUSPENDED EMPLOYE. Eugene F. Letheridge yesterday secured a judgment

of \$1,952 25 against the city from Judge McAdam in the Superior Court. Letheridge was formerly an employe in the Department of Public Works. He was "suspended" on January 20, 1887, and he declared that he could not be discharged without a hearing, be-cause he had passed a Civil Service examination to secure the place. He was suspended for the reason, It was alleged, of an "insufficient appropriation and a necessary reduction of force." Judge McAdam says that the allegation of the insufficiency of the appropria tion was false, because there was an unexpended balance of \$116 80 in the hands of the department as late as December 31, 1887. The full amount of Letheridge's as alary from the time he was suspended up to the time he brought his suit was \$2,552.25. He had earned \$600 in another occupation in the meantime, however, and that amount was deducted from the sum due. A number of other cases are said to depend upon the de-cision in this area. cision in this one.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Gilbert M. Speir and E. L. Baylis, as executors under the will of Robert Ray Hamilton, have brought suit in the Supreme Court against Schuyler Hamilton, jr., his wife and others, to foreclose a mortgage of \$25,000 on a piece of property between Twentyninth and Thirtieth sts. in Eleventh-ave. The mortgage was dated February 5, 1890, and was for one year.

Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, vesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Annie M. Gardiner, who was arrested upon a charge of false pretences made by the proprietor of the Park Avenue Hotel. She remained at the hotel for several weeks, and when payment was demanded she said that she expected her baggage and a draft for \$300 shortly The proprietor required her to go away from the hote and then he had her arrested. She declares that she made no false pretences, and that every representation she made to the proprietor was true.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt, of the Supreme Court,

yesterday swere in the following young lawyers who were recently admitted to the bar: Henry A. Prince, Henry J. Goldsmith, Adam Frank, William B. Goodwin, William C. Ernsberger, Frederick Hughes, William H. Maginnis, jr., William H. Thichener, Perley W. H. Maginnis, Jr., William H. Theinener, Ferrey
Graham, James F. Stebbins, John H. Sedgwick, Frank
L. Eckerson, Samuel J. Frankenstein, F. Bronson
Winthrop, Horace Anderson, Joseph H. Fargis, Alfred
B. Thacher, George A. Black, Matthew F. Ennis,
Carleton Brabrook, George S. Bryant, McCready Sykes,
Augustus S. Houghton, Jay C. Guggenheimer and Fred
erick M. Herrick.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Receas continued. Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Ingraham, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 o'clock. Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts I and II—A4. Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts I and II—Ad-journed for the term. Supreme Court—treuit—Parts I, II, III and IV—Ad-journed for the term. Surrogate's Court—Calendar of contested wills adjourned until April 15. Superior Court—Special Term—Before McAdam, J.— Metlons.

Metions.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Allen, J.—Motions, Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

City Court—Special Term—Before Ehrlich, C. J.—

City Court—Trial Term—Before Ehrlich, C. J.—

Motions.

City Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

City Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before McCarthy, J.—

City Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before McCarthy, J.—

Nos. 12, 29, 33, 24, 27, 15, 30, 31.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Before Van Brunt, J., and District-Attorney Nicoll—No. 1.

Court of General Sessions—Part I—Before Fitzgerald, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Townsend—Nos. 1 to 24, inclusive.